A Story that Shows How All Things Come Story that Onows stow All Things Come to Him who Walts for the Second Sea-sion of a Republican Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Every day brings to light a new piece of scandalous legislation enacted by the second session of the Fiftyfirst Congress. To call attention to all the iobs that were put through during the closing bours. in the obscurity of conference commitit would be necessary to print in full most of the mendments of the Senate to the various appropriation bills. A fair sample of the action the Senate in loading down the bill with what Senator Hale, a prominent Republican member of the Committee on Appropriations, called jobbery and thievery, is found in the provision in the Gen-eral Deficiency Appropriation bill for the paynest of those venerable barnacles that have fing to Congress for thirty years, known as the van Hoffman and Baltimore and Ohio pagreed claims. These claims have been de-soupeed in Congress by such a careful, able, ad honorable man as the late James N. Bernes, when Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Appropriations in a Democratic House, as potten to the core, and Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the same committee in the last House, said they were without a shadow of legality. They have run the gauntlet of Congress Investiga tons for many years, and have been so riddled with adverse reports that they were thought to be too dead to move. They found a safe and to-day the accounting officers of the Treas-

and to-day the accounting others of the Treas-ary are preparing to pay them.
If the facts regarding the means employed to secure favorable action in these old war les are ever published a strong side light may be thrown on the subject of how the avercongressmen is influenced. It is said by Congressmen who ought to know that an exmember of Grant's Cabinet endeavored to sepure the payment of these claims when he was erable retirement he became the agent for their prosecution, and that being so unfortunate as to die before the second session of the Fifty-first Congress met, his attractive widow took up the task which he had laid down, and was successful in securing, through sympathy and friendship, the appropriation which many influential men had falled to obtain after years of hard work. Be that as it may, the legislative history of the old claims is interesting and

The provision in the General Deficiency bill priates \$32,788.48 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for transportation services renfered away back in 1861, when the road was unavoidably seized under the necessities of war by the United States authorities, and also \$18,480.65.to pay Louis Von Hoffman and others for the use of the Pioneer Mills at Alexandria Va.by Union troops as barracks during the war. The Baltimore and Ohio claim was certified succontroly to each session of the Forty-eighth. Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Democratic Congreece, and regularly rejected. The Von Hoffman claim had a more eventful and an even more disheartening legislative history. It was first presented to the War Department for payment soon after the close of the war, and was huntly refused there, under the provisions of the set of February, 1867, prohibiting the payment of claims created in a State in rebellion. Subsequently it was presented to the Claims Commission and dismissed by that body for want of jurisdiction under the act of March 8, 1871. A polition was soon afterward addressed to Congress for the relief of "William H. Newman and Louis A. Von an," who claimed to have been the ownars and occupants of the mill when it was seized by the Union troops, and bills were introduced to the same end. They were not acted upon, however, antil the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress. Then the Hon. Milton & Rebinson of Indiana, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted a favorable report recommending that the claim be appropriated for by Congress, and a bill was placed on the private calendar. On Jan. 10, 1878, the House took up the consideration of the bill. The debate over it waxed warm on both sides of the chamber. In the progress of the discussion the Hon. John B. Jones of Ohio, who violently opposed the bill, sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read with great effect the famous letter of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden to the Hon. Abram B. Hewitt, written on Oct. 24, 1876, when Mr. Tilden was a candidate for Iresident. In that letter Mr. Tilden said:

"The danger to cur national Treasury is through the claims of persons residing in the Southern States, or having property in those States, who were or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding the claims now pretend to be loyal to the Government of the Union. Buch claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of war, have been discussed by the public law of civilised nations, condemned by the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by the force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale, and are often tained with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators, or lobbylsts, who have no equity against taxpayers or the public. They should in all cases be scrutinized with jealous care. The Government cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages of losses incident to military operations. It has no safe rule but to let bygones the bygones."

Mr. Jones also sent to the Clerk's desk this extract from the report of the Committee on Claims, unde to the Thirty-ninth Congress by the Bion. Col mous Delano, touching the same variety of claims:

I troduced to the same end. They were not

we so into an inquiry as to the loyalty of these individuals, my word for it, every one of these individuals, my word for it, every one of these will give us some evidence of loyalty. I ou will find that they will be able to procure at rarte affidavits, or evidence of some sort, apparently sufficient for the establishment of their loyalty. These and like considerations have brought the committee to the conclusion—and that conclusion was unanimous—that an effort to discriminate between the loyal and the dialoyal would be an impracticability, and that the result of it would be to bring this flowest other payment of all this class of claims." On 761, 7 a vote was taken on the passage of the bill, and it was defeated—yeas 14, mays 162. Expa Hunton of Virginia moved to reconsider, and Greenbury L. Fort of Illinois mysed lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Three days later Mr. Fort's motion was agreed to 125 to 119. That disposed of the claim at that time.

At the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress leave was granted the claimants to withdraw the papers in the case. Between that date and the opening of the Forty-eighth Congress the claimants, through their attorners, westled with the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and at the Forty-eighth Congress the claim urned up smiling with alevance to the claim at the word of the paper of the paper of the motion of Comprised for. It was entered under the name of Louis A von Hoffman and William Mercens leamn with the recommendation of Comprised for, It was entered under the name of Louis A von Hoffman and William Mercens leamn with the congress the claim with the said with respect to the season of the paper of the was a paper became the season of the Forty-sighth Congress. The James of Missouri, Chairman of the subcommittee on Appropriations in Charge of Deliciencies, retused absolutely to insert this claim and the saiting and the Baltimore and Ohio claims, under order of the season of the market of the market of the four paper of the committee on Co

any of them should be appropriated for. Comptroller Glikeson caused an examination of the claims to be made, and segregated them into six lots or exhibits. He recommended that those embraced in exhibits "A" and "B" be appropriated for and that those is the other exhibits be disallowed. The You Hofman claim and the Baitimore and Ohio claim were included in exhibit "A." On the strength of this opinion section 3 of the General Detelency bill, as reported and passed, was made to provide for these claims.

The Baitimore and Ohio claim, as far as is known, was never directly or separately pre-

vide for these claims.

The Baitimore and Ohlo claim, as far as is known, was never directly or separately presented to Congress for consideration, as was that of Von Hoffman. The Von Hoffman claim is now to be paid, in face of the admission of Compitoller Gilkeson, in his favorable report, that there is confusion as to whom the money is due. This confusion arises from the uncertainty that exists as to whether a certain sale made by the trustees to Oscar Von Hoffman entities him to receive rent from the mill property used by Union troops after the date of such sale. Oscar Von Hoffman seems to have purchased the mill from the firm of Louis Von Hoffman & Co. This firm was composed of soveral members, all of whom subsequently disposed of their individual interests to the firm. It is alleged also that William H. Nowman became the sole owner of the claim by certain assignments. Newman is now dead.

Compitoller Gilkeson's recommendation under these circumstances is that payment be made to Newman's heirs, and also that Louis A Von Hoffman & Co. be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury as the interests of Newman's heirs and the firm of Louis A Von Hoffman & Co. be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury as the interests of Newman's neirs and the firm of Louis A. Von Hoffman & Co. be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury as the interests of Newman's heirs and the firm of Louis A. Von Hoffman & Co. be paid by the Secretary of the treasury as the interests of the many hereafter be legally made to appear. How much of the \$18,430.65 appropriated will secape the lawyers and lobbyists and pass into the hands of the persons originally interested is a conundrum.

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Another place of carcless and imperfect legislation enacted by the late Congress in its closing hours has come to light. The discov-March 8, providing for the creetion of three United States prisons and the confinement therein of United States convicts, is rendered absolutely inoperative for the purposes intended through a blunder in drawing the bill. Its intention was to authorize the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior to General and the Secretary or the Interior to purchase three sites and cause to be erected on them suitable prisons for the incarceration of United States prisoners convicted of crimes by any courts under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. One was to be north and another south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude and east of the Rocky Mountains, while the third was to be west of the Rocky Mountains.

and abother south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude and cast of the Rocky Mountains, while the third was to be west of the Rocky Mountains. Not a cent, however, is appropriated for the site, &c., as authorized, although it is said that the limit of cost for the guidance of the architects in preparing the plans and estimates shall not exceed \$500,000 each. Moreover, not a cent is appropriated even for the expenses of preparing these plans and specifications, preliminary to the purchase of ground and erection of buildings.

It seems to be a clear case either of gross oversight or of stupidity on the part of those who had the affair in charge, and closely resembles the case of the new Philadelphia Mint in that its framers doubtless thought an appropriation, at least an initiatory one, was carried in the bill, when in reality it was not. In running the legislative gauntiet the essential appropriating clause must have been soilled out. The importance of speedy progress, however, in beginning work on the sites and plans makes this blunder a very serious matter. Not a cent for the object of the bill is carried in any of the appropriation bills, and although the erection of the three prisons is now properly authorized, the preliminary work must be unavoidably delayed for at least another year and probably longer. From the urgent reports repeatedly made to Congress by Attorney-General Miller, it appears that there is and has been for several years a crying need of such prisons. All previous efforts, however, to Induce Congress to act in the matter proved ineffectual, but now that Congress has really given its authority and, as it was believed, appropriated, the money wherewith to construct the buildings, the chagrin and disappointment of the Department of Justice may be imagined when it finds the act useless.

terms ended with the close of Congress and who have remained in Washington hoping who have remained in Washington hooing that the lightning of official patronage may strike them, are very despondent at their prospect of being called. The report has got about among them that the President has determined not to appoint any of the nine new Circuit Judges or to fill the other new offices created by Congress until next winter. There are several of these new places in addition to the judicial ones. Among them a Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is authorized, and some very attractive places under the War Department. The President is not expected to return from his duckslaughtering tour until Saturday, and the anxious ex-statesmon have determined to wait till early next week to accertain whether it is really true that he intends to leave them all on the anxious seat until December. Of course, every ex-Congressman who has remained in Washington, instead of flying immediately to the arms of his constituents, is mentioned for something. The latest rumor is that Senator Ingalls will be a candidate for appointment as Minister to Japan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John P. Switt of California. For fear that Mr. Ingalls's candidacy may not materialize, ex-Congressman Morrow of California has been trotted out, and it is said that his friends are preparing to bring his name to the attention of the President as soon as he returns to the White House. that the lightning of official patronage may

Senator Kyle has decided to take his seat on the Democratic side of the chamber, and will occupy the desk in the back row which has borne the name of Mr. Turpie. Senator Peffer will sit with the Republishus, and will vote sometimes with them, sometimes with the Democrats, and sometimes in the air.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker said to-day that he was engaged upon the preliminary work of the Postal Subsidy law. It is necessary, he said, to ascertain the full scope of the bill and what American ships are within reach for immediate service. He had had important interviews with Mr. Clement A. Griscom, President of the Inman line: H. K. Thurber, President of the United States and Brazil line, and other individuals interested in shipping matters, and he should fix upon the routes to be advertised as speedily as possible.

The Treasury Department is considering a proposition to reduce the annual eatch of fur seals in Behring Sea. as fixed by the existing lease, in order to guard against the possible extinction of the species. As such astep would necessarily operate as a hardship on the lessees necessarily operate as a nardship on the lesses not contemplated when the lesse was made, the denartment will call on the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the power of the Secretary to reduce the annual rental of the seal islands below the minimum of \$5,000, as fixed by section 1,963 of the Revised Statutes.

Secretary Tracy has gone to New York for

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of Government Exhibits, held at the Treasury Department, Mr. F. T. Bicklord was elected Secretary of the Board at a salary of \$5,000 a year. Mr. Bicklord was in charge of one of the departments of the United States Governmental exhibits at the last Parls Exposition.

The Comptroller sustains all the powers sought by the Board to construct and purchase articles and materials for the exhibits and to employ the necessary experts to perform the work of the Board. It is limited, however, by law to the expenditure of \$50,000 for clerical assistance.

The following appointments as cadets at the U. S. Military Academy are announced at the War Department: Paul Aikman, Second district of Kansas: Hal N. Aikman (alternate), Second district of Kansas; Harry E. Kmith, Second district of Minnesota; George W. Gar-rett (alternate), Second district of Minnesota.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day ap-

pointed as iolicows:
Pennsylvania—Janies L. Avey. Wilmet.
New York—John P. Fulton, Cokertown; George N.
Talentina Tenas Valley
Maine—F. R. Leach, Robbinstown. President Polk on Palmer's Election

WASHINGTON, March 12-President Polk of the National Alliance declined this morning to express his views on the election in Illinois of Gen. Palmer to the United States Senate. other than to say that it appeared to him to other than to say that it appeared to him to have been a fight between the Republican and Democratic varties, rather than a contest be-tween those two parties and the Alliance. The Alliance, be thought, had fought manfully for principles, and, though they had not been vic-torious in sending a Farmers' Alliance man to the Senate, he believed that Gen. Falmer's election would generally be regarded with more favor than that of any of the other can-didates.

When the War Bogan and Ended,

Washington, March 12 .- In connection with the act of Congress authorizing a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the army who have served thirty years and upward, the Secretary of War has issued a general order in shich it is held that the war of the rebellion began April 15, 1861; that "war service" includes service rendered as a commissioned officer; that the war ended August 20, 1865; but to entitle the applicant to double time for service after April 2, 1865, it must appear affirmatively that such service was rendered in the State of Texas. for privates and non-commissioned officers of

Fast Day in Massachusetts. Boston, March 12 .- Gov. Russell to-day appointed Thursday, April 2, as Fast Day,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN MARBLE. Mr. Morton Will be the First President of

Strongly outlined against a background of searlet drapery, a heroic bust in white marble of the Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, stood yesterday upon a square platform in the rear of F. Edwin Elwell's studio at 114 West Eighteenth street. The platform was raised about six feet from the ground, and, the bust Itself being three feet high, the crown of the head is about nine feet from the ground it will be viewed when it is placed in its niche in the Senate chamber at Washington, for which it has been specially made by Mr. Elwell by order of the Government.



The bust will be sent to Washington in a few days, and Mr. Elwell says this will be the first time that a Vice-President of the United States has been able to look from his deak in the Senate chamber at his own statue. All the others were made after death.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS ASTIR.

The State Convention Renominates the Old Ticket, Although Gov. Davis Declined.

PROVIDENCE. March 12.-The Democratic State Convention met in Music Hall this morning, and Dr. L. F. C. Garvis of Cumberland was made temporary Chairman, and made a speech arraigning the Republican party for not presenting any issues. An informal ballot for Governor was taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes, 214; John W. Davis, 188: Daniel B. Pond. 25: Hugh J. Carroll. 1. mittee, Franklin P. Owen, presented a letter from Gov. Davis declining a renomination. Loud calls were made for the question. Clarence A. Aldrich obtained the floor and made a speech, seconding the nomination of Gov. Davis, notwithstanding the letter. Gov. Davis

Davis, notwithstanding the letter. Gov. Davis and Lieut-Gov. Wardwell of Bristol were then unanimously renominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively. The old State ticket was then renominated throughout. E. D. McGuiness was named for Secretary of State. John G. Perry of South Kingstown for General Treasurer, and Zeiba O. Shoeum for Attorney-General.

The resolutions adopted reiterate approval of the St. Louis piatform of 1888, demands free raw material for Rhode Island's manufacturing industries, favors honest money, sufficient in quantity to answer the needs of the people, congratulates fellow citizens on deliverance from the tyranny of ex-Speaker Reed and the threatening danger of the Force bill. It congratulates Republican United States Senators who refused to join their party associates. The platform favors election by a plurality, instead of majority vote.

who refused to join their party associates. The platform favors election by a plurality, instead of majority vote.

All the candidates nominated appeared and made speeches, after which the State Central Committee was elected.

When Gov. Davis and Lieut.-Gov. Wardwell appeared after their nomination, the former first made an address in which he reviewed the recent success of the Democratic varty in this State and said that four years ago they did not hear much of Republican endorsement of the extension of the franchise. Two propositions of amendment to the Constitution were introduced by the Republicans into the General Assembly four years ago. The first one, if it had been adopted, would have barred the General Assembly from ever asking the people if they wanted to amend the constitutional law. The other amendment was a good one, but did not extend the suffrage as greatly as he would like to have it. He said it was well understood last spring that if he would run that year he would not be asked to run again. It was his will that the party should have the opportunity to put another person in the place. In conclusion Gov. Davis said: "Your committee tells me that you voted unanimously to nominate me. Is that so? [Crice of "Yes." Yes." Then I will cheerfully accept the nomination."

street, arraigned before a Police Justice in Jefferson Market, transferred to Bellevne Hospital Insane Pavil-ton, and thence, on certificates of Drs. Field and Fitch, consigned to this institution "for treatment," do hereby consigned to this institution for freatment, as marcon urgently request your intervention. I am a natural freed citizen of the republic of Brant, where I reside from years August, 1865, to April, 1869. Yours respect fully, (ex-Speaker of the American White Society).

The American Whig Society is a Princeton secret society, of which Mr. Nicoll was a mem-

ber.
In the same envelope that brought McLaren's communication was a letter from Medical Euperintendent Lyon of Bloomingdale. He said that, in conformity with a recent decision of the State Commissioners in Lunacy, he forwarded McLaren's appeal under the seal that warded McLaren's appeal under the seal that McLaren's appeal under the seal that McLaren's had put upon it.

"While I have not seen McLaren's letter." Superintendent Lvon went on. "I have no doubt that it is written coherently and intelligently, as McLaren is a young man of rare intelligence. His case is one of recurrent mania of short period. During one or two weeks of each month he is among the most disturbed, noisy, and often destructive nations in the institution, but in the intervals of these attacks he is quiet and gentlemanly and often approximately rational. During these remissions he sometimes goes home for a week or ten days, but it always becomes necessary to return him with the recurrence of an acerbation."

return him with the recurrence of an accrbation."

The patient's father is the Ray. D. McLaren of B72 Lowis avenue. Brooklyn. Mr. Nicoli wrote to the father yesterday, asking him to call. Young McLaren is a clergyman, and seent four years in Brazil as a missionary. He became insane through overstudy. He was under the treatment of Dr. McLane Hamilton before he was sent to Bellevie, where his brother is a surgeon. His father is a chaplain in the navy. The young man was at home during the Christmas holidays, when he was in a rational mood.

PORTER WANTS KNIGHTS' NAMES. The Order Advised to Return Those Consus Blanks Still Blank.

John W. Hayes, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, has sent a circular to every district. State, and local assembly, recom-mending that they return to the Superinendent of the Census without the information asked for the blanks calling for the names and

asked for the blanks calling for the names and addresses of the officers of the local assemblies of the order. "We do not desire that these should be published by the Census Department." says the circular.

During the Harrison campaign Charles H. Litchman, who was then General Secretary of the order, resigned and wrote a letter to Matt. Quay endorsing Harrison and the protection policy. Just about that time the mailing list of the Knights of Labor was handed over to the Republican National Committee by some one, with the result that in a short time every member of the order was flooded with Republican literature. Litchman holds a Federal office in Massachusotts. Secretary Hayes believes that this more of Porter's is only an attempt to repeat what Matt Quay did.

Gen. Isaac B. Moore Commits Suielde. BALTIMORE. March 12.—Gen. Isaac B. Moore was found dead to-day in his hotel, with a frightful pistol shot wound in his head. The General had been feeling ill for a few days and he is supposed to have killed himself in a fit of desnondency. A Grand Army badge was pinned to the lanel of his coat and the Grand Army men will take charge of the body. A short time before his death he expressed a should have been the defendant, lie had an unexpired lease of an other in the building, and had suidet the over to an advertising and had suidet the over to an advertising from the litrokity. The General had claimed that his mother. Mrs. Mary Moore resided at 557 Fifth avenue. He also claimed to have relatives in the control of the country of the outside walls avenue. The General was an agent of P. F. Collier & Co., New York publishers. frightful pistol shot wound in his head.

AFTER THE BATTERY PARK.

A DAY'S DOINGS AMONG THE ALBANY LAWMAKERS.

Cowange Bay a Topic in the Assembly-Another Bridge Over the Harlem River -The Counties Still After the Insane. ALBANT, March 12.-Legislative business. considerable in consequence and in volume. occupied attention in both Senate and Assembly to-day. In the House the General Supply was discussed for more than an hour. The Democratic devotion to economy inspired an opposition to the Plattsburgh Normal School

extra appropriation that was joined in by Ham Fish, Jr., of the Republicans. An effort was made to attribute this opposition on the part of the Democrats to anti-Smith Weed political feeling. But the improbability of Speaker Sheehan and Leader Mc-Clelland standing together on such a farfetched issue with such a straining of purpose is apparent. The bill raised the appropriation previously proposed from \$14,544 to \$23,670,

The following additional appropriations were made: For the Buffalo Normal School, \$2,500; for the purchase of books for the Sixth Judicial district at Binghamton, \$1,500; for a bronze memorial tablet at Gettysburg. \$2,500 and for the Dwyer-Dunlap contest, \$4,000. The bill was then passed.

A raft of committee reports, with applica-

tions to have the bills reported passed, used up the rest of the session, so that only one bill on the calendar was disposed of.

The adjournment hour was reached when the bill for the Second avenue extension across Gowanus Bay was next to come up. A lively fight was thus postponed. The opponents of the bill assert that they had the votes ready to kill it. They attack it as a job, and say its strength is chiefly in the support of Hessians of the legislative army.

The Senate amendments to the Acker State

Care of the Insane Appropriation bill were con-curred in and the bill passed, to the manifest natisfaction of Miss Louisa L. Schuyler and other ladies of the State Charities Aid Society. who have fought for State care for several years. But at about the same time a bill appeared in the box from Garwood Leverett Judd of Niagara, which is evidence of the fact that those interested in the system of county care have not given up the contest. The Judd bill provides for a County Commission and a counprovides for a County Commission and a county which has more than fifty chronic insane persons a charge upon it.

Mr. Sulzer's bill for the Board of Education to hire places for the Workingmen's Free Lectures, recailed from the Governor, was amended and made permissive and again passed.

Tim Sullivan's Commerce and Navigation Committee dumped out a huge pile of bills. Its Chairman, with a side glauce of dagger-like wickedness at his venerable assailant Osborne, forestailed all criticism by saying:

"Of course, Mr. Speaker, these are peculiar bills, from a peculiar committee, and reported by a peculiar gentleman."

Among them was the Chairman's Tunnel bill, the McMahon Port Warden's bill, Gillette's Niagra, Irrigation Company bill, Kelly's Brooklyn Ferry Tolls bill. Sawmiller's for an insuection district for steam and naphtha boats on Oneida, Onondaga, and Skencateles Lakes the Senate Niagras. Power Company bill, and Linson's Poughkeepsie Bridge bill.

Leader McCleliand introduced from the floor, so as to got a chance to make a statement concerning it, a bill permitting the elevated railroads to widen their structure over Battery Park so as to increase their expressivali facilities. The additional encroachment on the park involves a strip ten leet wide, and has no relation to the Battery loop plan.

Mr. McCleliand said that his constituents in Westchester county were very much interested in the measure and that he had received lots of lotters and despatches from New Yorkers ty asylum for the insane in any county which

Mr. McCleliand said that his constituents in Westchester county were very much interested in the measure and that he had received lots of letters and despatches from New Yorkers indicating an equal interest. All he wanted was that the House should understand the bid and the public appreciate his motives in introducing it. He believed that there was merit in the proposition, and houed that it would be considered on its merits.

Among the new Assembly bills were:

By Mr. Stein-Amending out of the Death Penalty law the provision that newspapers must not report the particulars of the electrical execution.

must not report the particulars of the electrical execution.

By Gen. McMahon—Providing that one-half of the proceeds of the theatrical license fee collections shall go to the Actors' Fund for its charitable purposes. This legalizes the practice that the Board of Apportionment has already adopted and provents any subsequent Board from changing it.

By Mr. Clarke—A bill for a \$600,000 bridge across the Harlom liver and Broax Kills, whose bond interest is generously fixed at 4 per cent. The bridge is to cross from a point between the northerly side of 124th street. In Harlem, and the southerly side of 124th street. In Harlem, and the easterly side of Brook avenue and the was erly side of Brook avenue and the was erly side of Brook avenue and the latestate be entitled to the same reduction for indebtedness thereon as personal property is.

By Mr. Gillette—Extending the powers of the

ONE OF THE AMERICAN WHIGS.

Writes from Bloomingdale Asking Another
Whig to Get Him Out.

District Attorney Nicoll received yesterday
an appeal from an inmate of the Bloomingdale
Asylum for the Insane, and, as Mr. Nicoll is a
graduate of Princeton, it particularly impressed him. The appeal reads:

1. Donald Campbell McLaren, graduate of Princeton,
in 1870, and unjustly, illegally, and wrongfully deprived
of my liberties and rights by the city of New York,
since Oct. 21, 1889, when I was arrested in West Thick
sirce Oct. 21, 1889, when I was arrested in West Thick
sirce of Ct. 21, 1889, when I was arrested in West Thick
sirce of Ct. 21, 1889, when I was arrested in West Thick
sirce of Ct. 21, 1889, when I was arrested in West Thick
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sirce of Ct. 21, 1889, when I was arrested and other runnels to refute this argument.

collected the facts about the lighting of the Hoosac and other runnels to refute this argument.

By Mr. Clarke—A \$100,000 bill for parkway roads between Crotona, Moshulu, Bronx, and Pelham Parks, the work to be done by the Department of Parks.

By Mr. Guenther—Prohibiting the Dock Department of New York from leasing any of the bulkheads hetween Morton and Canal streets, North River, and providing that those bulkheads shall be for the use of all canal boats and barges or lighters loaded with lumber, coal, or building materials.

The Senators started in with a fuss over the Committee on Commerce and Navigation's report of the Birkett double-barrelled East River Bridge bill. Chairman O'Counor, who opposes the bill, and had not attended the committee meeting at which the vote to report was made. Senator Vedder, who also exposes the bill, tried to have it recommitted on that account, but Senators Richardson and McCarren showed that a majority of the committee veted for the report, and the opposition will have to do its work against it in the Committee of the Whole. A notable feature of this flurry was that it pulled Senator Birkett to his feet to make a sneach of about 200 words more than he has add on the floor before in all of his term of service.

The Bridge Terminal bill, known indiffer. said on the floor before in all of his term of service.

The Bridge Terminal bill, known indifferently as the Mayor's bill and the Trustees' bill, was reported out as it was sent to the committee and passed the Senate 24 to 2, Chase and Hunter only voting against it.

Benator Cantor tried to have read the New York Grand Jury's presentation about Sunday liquor selling, that is rather in support of the proposition that Sunday sales for a certain limited time ought to be legalized. But the Senate voted not to hear it, 14 to 12.

Benator Robertson's bill exempting the policemen who served in the draft ricts of '63 from retirement for are if they are not physically disqualified from doing duty was passed.

Among the Senate bills introduced was one by Senator Stewart making Adjutant-General Porter commander of the State militia with the rank of Major-General.

How Many Carts Are Enough? The work of the Mayor's Advisory Committee in testing the relative qualities of street cleaning by machine and by the hand block system

will end to-morrow. The committee will then prepare a report to the Mayor. Mr. Beattie sent these instructions to Superintendent Robbins yesterday: yesterday:
You will to morrow and Saturday have such number of carts detailed to duty in section "B" as will secure the collection of the aweepings throughout the entire section once in every two hours of the working day. Please give your personal attention to the carrying out of this order, and have an amountely accurate record made of the time occupied by each cart employed in the collection and delivery of the loads hauled and of the time actually consumed in the collection of each load.

load.

Also assign such number of carts to section "A" for the same date as will secure the collection of the sweep-ings throughout the entire district, so that the collec-tions shall terminate within an hour of the completion of the work of the machine sweepers. The idea probably is to ascertain how much it will cost to have absolutely enough carts on hand to keep up with the sweeping, and how much work a cart can do when it doesn't loaf.

Augustus F. Chapelle was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Court resterday charged by J. C. Eckerson with maliciously injuring Palmer's

WITH CAPT. KING'S APOLOGIES.

The Well-known Army Author Withdraws a Reflection Upon a Newspaper Man, NEW HAVEN, March 11.-Reuben B. Davenport, editor of the New Haven Morning News, has received a letter from Capt. Charles King of the United States Army which lifts a great ourden from his mind. The letter relates to the newspaper controversy relative to the Crook campaign of 1876, and the part played therein by Mr. Davenport. In his book entitled "Campaigning with Crook" Capt. King refers to Editor Davenport as "a desperate refers to Editor Davenport as "a desperate coward," accusing him of lagging with the pack train though asked to take a carbine and join the troops. The letter is dated at Milwaukee on Feb. 28. In it Capt, King says:

The controversy resulting from the publication of my work on the sloux campaign of 1876 has brought to my attention facts unknown to me at the time that work was written. Though what I said of you in that work was said in good faith and upon what I then believed to be sufficient evidence. I am now satisfied that I did you a great injustice. It is only by accident that I nave this week come upon avidence in your favor which totally alter every opinion I had hitherto formed of your conduct at the affair of Slim Buttes and elsewhere. I wrote to you last October informing you that if I found my authorities unable to substantiate all they once alleged I would tend you every amends in my power, and this I now hasten to do.

It was on the authorities of many officers and soldiers that in writing some three years after the campaign I referred to a certain correspondent. Mr. D., as a desperate coward, and as witnessing Mille's morning attack upon the Iudian village in a state of abject terror. I wrote without the faintest malice, but with implicit faith in the truth of every word. I now desire to retract that allegation to retract it utterly, both in letter and in spirit. I desire to say that I now believe exhaustion and illness prevented your joining in the fight with Col. Mills, and that once in the village, and although, as you say, merely a newsoner correspondent, you took your place in the formed ing that position.

"I desire to suy that I have the testimony of Capt, Charles Morton. Third, Cavairy, to the coward," accusing him of lagging with the

ing that position.

I desire to say that I have the testimony of Capt. Charles Morton. Third Cavalry, to the effect that you rode by his side on the fighting line at the battle at Rosebud, and bore yourself with cooleess and bravery. I further desire to say that in this matter of personal courage you have been grossly misjudged, and, expressing my deep regret that I have so grievously wronged you. I sincerely ask your pardon."

don."

Mr. Davenport has a libel suit against Capt.

King, which will now be withdrawn.

PEFFER'S LUXURIOUS ROOM. Furnishings to Make the Eyes of Kausas

Hed House Owners Bulge, WASHINGTON, March 12.-Senator-elect Peffer has stepped into Senator Ingalis's shoes with a vengeance. Not content with taking Ingalis's place in the Senate. Mr. Peffer has had his predecessor's committee room assigned to his ase during the three months which he will spend in and near the capital city, while conerting this section of the country to flat money and Government loans on real estate security. The room of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia may best be described as "an iridescent dream of nolities." Senator Ingalis had it reconstructed a few years ago to suit his own ideas. The space inclosed was once the main corridor of the Senate and part of it was occupied by the Post Office. Where the letter boxes were is now a handsome marble mantel, surmounted by a rich mirror. A fire of hickory wood ourns on a pair of gleaming brass andirons. The great chandeller oncommented the White House. Over the Brussels carpot is a great Turkish rug of the linest texture; and about the room are easy chairs of the most confortable description.

The day before Senator Ingalis's term expired he reduced his clerk to the rank of measurements of the most comfortable description.

The day before Senator Ingalis's term expired he reduced his son as clerk at \$6 a day and nothing to do until the middle of next December, when the committee will be reorganized. Having thus provided for the Ingalis lamily, father and son turned the room over to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and meandered.

Mr. Valentine has now ordered the room kept open for the benefit of Senator Peffer.who retires to its luxury, locks the door, and admits no one who cannot give the Alilance rap.

FIGHTING FOR HIS LIFE.

Efforts of Kincald to Prove that he Did Not Murder Taulbee.

WASHINGTON. March 12,-In the Criminal Court this afternoon C. Maurice Smith of counsel for C. F. Kincald, indicted for the shooting of Representative W. P. Taulbee in February paying the fee of certain witnesses by the Gov-Morrison of Martin's Ferry, Ohio: Charles De Arnaud of Carlton Hills, N. J.; Jay F. Durham of 144 West Thirty-sixth street. New York, and John F. Brown of Indiana. The defendant's affidavit states that he expects to prove by Morrison and De Arnaud the assaults of the deceased. Taulbee, on him about an hour before the shooting, and by Durham threats made by Taulbee that he ought to kill and would kill affiant, which threats were communicated to him. Brown's testimony will be important, the affidavit states, as a conflict will arise as to the position of the parties at the time of the shooting, as he Brown's saw deceased and Donaldson together when the occurrence took place, and did not see affiant loitering in the corridor nor greet him on the steps. The application being in proper form and stating that the testimony of these persons is necessary for his defence, and that he is necessary for his of 144 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, and defence, and that he is pecuniarily unable to pay the fees, and no opposition being made, the court granted the motion.

TRIED TO WRECK TWO TRAINS.

Ties Placed on Both Trucks of the Consol-

idated Near East Norwalk, Noswalk, March 12.-Another attempt at train wrecking on the Consolidated road was made at East Norwalk last evening, and came very near being successful. Both the up and down tracks were obstructed. Several long, heavy ties were wedged across the tracks be tween the depot and the bridge, and the 8:40 train was the first to strike the obstruction. The engine came head on with such force as to enengine came head on with such force as to entirely clear the track and escape serious fairry. The cowcatcher was twisted up, and the passengers experienced a severe shaking up, but the cars did not leave the track. Less than half an hour later the Boston express, due at the Grand Central Depot at 10 P. M., came thundering down on the west track and came upon precisely similar obstructions as in the other case. The engine's blow upon the ties was such as to hurl them from the track with slight injury to the cars, and none whatever to the passengers. The Consolidated officials will make every exertion to detect and punish the guilty parties.

The Druid Mills in Baltimere Sold fo Sans,000. BALTIMORE, March 12.-The Real Estate Exchange was crowded with capitalists, lawyers, and business men this afternoon when the Druid Mills property, at Woodberry, was sold at auction for the trustee, Skipwith Wilmer. The mill property covers about eleven acres of land within the city limits of Baltimore, and of land within the city limits of Baltimore, and connected with it are sixty stone, brick, or frame tenements and a superintendent's house, netting an annual rental of about \$5.500. The property was offered as an entirety. Bidding was started at \$100,000 by Christian Doyries, President of the Bank of Baltimore, and this bid was increased by advances of \$5.000 until \$120,000 was reached, at which price the property was soil. price the property was sold.

The sale was made subject to the rayment of a mortgage amounting to \$218,000. The price therefore was \$338,000? The mills were bought for a syndicate entirely composed of Baltimore capitalists.

BORDENTOWN, March 12 .- It is said that Justice Samuel N. Rockhill, who committed suicide by shooting in his office late on Tuesday cide by shooting in his office late on Tuesday night last, was financially embarrassed. He was guardian for Clement Rockhill, a younger brother, who will come of age this month, and it is runnered that Justice Rockhill had apent the young man's portion of his father's estate, amounting to about \$2,000. Coroner De Worth will make an investigation after the funeral, which will take place on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Rockhill is prostrated, and it is feared that she will not recover.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 12.-All mail due from Denver since Monday is again tied up a snow blockade on the Denver and Ric

A Snow Blockade in New Mexico.

Grande road between Antonito and Trespiedcranter road between antonito and trappedran. For the last three days a snow storm, accompanied by heavy winds, has prevailed
through the San Juan country. From Chains
word comes that eighteen miles of track west
of there is under snow from 5 to 40 feet. This
is being cleared off at the rate of about a mile
per day. It is feared there will be great suffering amount the pecpie at Monros. Amargo, and
other statious as far west as Duraugo and Silvertin.

WASHINGTON, March 12-It is said at the Navy Department that the official report of the Trial Board on the Gunloat Bennington, not yet submitted, will show that the vessel failed to develop the horse power required by the contract by nearly 900-horse pewer. THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD.

PURE SOLUBLE CHEAP.

Rich. Digestible. Stimulating. Nourishing. Having a peculiarly delicious flavor-a food and drink combined-at a half cent a cup and fit for a prince.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

WAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") was invented and patented and is made in Helland. It is acknowledged by the most eminent doctors and analysis that by the special trentment Van Houries a Cocoa has undergone, the solubility of the flesh-forming constituents is increased fifty per cent., while the whole of the fibres are softened and rendered more palatable and digestible. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for Van Houren's and take no other.

WANTS DR. KREUTER'S PROPERTY.

The Woman He Brought from German; Trying to Prove Herself His Widow.

The suit of Emilie Couradine Ernestine Kreuter to establish her right to a widow's share in the property of the late Dr. John Kreuter, who died at 734 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, in January, 1890, was on trial yesterday before Chief Judge Clement in the City Court, Brooklyn. Shortly before his death Dr. Kreuter sold some of his real estate at Stanhope street and Evergreen avenue to a man named Huss, who in turn sold it to Walter Junge. Junge is the defendant in the present suit. The plaintiff contends that she was Dr. Kreuter's wife, and that he had no right to sell the land without consulting her interests.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Drs. Gustav Schmetzer, Peter Dennert. Mrs. Erkins, Mrs. Joeckel, a midwife, and Peter P. Huberty, the deputy chief clerk of the Brooklyn Police Department. They all testifled that the plaintiff was generally known as Mrs. Kreuter, but the midwife, on cross-examination, swore that the Doctor had told her

mes the beaintiff was generally known as Mrs. Kreuter, but the midwife, on cross-examination, swore that the Doctor had told her that she was not Mrs. Kreuter. Mr. Huberty testified that the Doctor never denied that the plaintiff was his wife.

The plaintiff, who is a very clain-looking woman, and cannot speak English, although she has been nearly twenty years in America, testified in her own behalt. She said she was born in Germany and first met Dr. Kreuter at Leppertsburg during the Franco-l'russian war. She came to America in 1878 on the Alasata of the Hamburg line. Her first child was born in September, 1873, and ided in July, 1874. The second was born in October, 1878, and is still alive. The plaintiff did not testify especially as to her relations with Dr. Kreuter.

The witness for the defence were Max Huse. Christine Schwenck, and Carl Schluemann. Huse swore that Dr. Kreuter represented himself to be a single man. Mrs. Schwenck, who has been married since she first knew Dr. Kreuter, testified that she lived with him ashis housekeeper in 1885, and maintained improper relations with him. He sent her to Germany in 1886 and a baby was born there. After the birth of the child she returned to him and lived with him until 1888, when she had a quarrel with him and left. Dr. Kreuter told her he was a bachelor, and though he acknowledged to her that he had a son living, he never said he had been married.

Carl Schluemann. A fair-haired young man who wore glasses and looked scholarly, was called to prove what constituted a lexal marriage in Germany. Herr Schluemann said he was born in Texas, but had spent most of his life in Germany. Herr Schluemann said he was born in Texas, but had spent most of his life in Germany. Herr Schluemann said he was born in Texas, but had spent most of his subject, although course what constituted a lexal marriage as doctor of laws. He explained that the cannol law of Germany end the the cannol law of Germany and far as it related to marriage, and cole as binding in Germany prior to 18

Judge Clement denied the motion. The case will be argued to-day.

POLYSYLLABIC MR. LANGERFELT.

His Mental Processes Too Deep to Decide the Question of Panshawe's Guilt. In the trial yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth, of John M. D. Fanshawe, the dapper young insurance clerk who is charged with arson in the first degree in setting fire to his rooms in the house at 50 East Twenty-ninth street on the night of Feb. 3, 1888, Ewald Langerfelt. an employee of Tiffany & Co., was called to be examined as to his competency to fill a seat in the jury box vacated by a peremptory challenge. Langerfelt

riot of polysyllables. "Do you understand, Mr. Langerfelt," he was asked, "that the juror is the sole judge of the facts in the case, and that the Court is supreme upon the questions of law?"

"He is the final arbiter, speaking ex cathedra," replied Langerfelt, impressively.

"Do you make any distinction in your mind between circumstantial evidence and direct proof?"

revelled in big words, and his answers were a

The categories are very clearly segregated "The categories are very coarry sorregards in my conscience."
"Do you regard one class of evidence as more satisfactory than the other?"
"It might unconsciously, and without my knowledge, tilt my mind slightly in that direc-

"Then." said Lawyer Ecclesine, Fanshawe's Then, "we will not subject your mental faculties to such a serious strain. You may return and exercise your compoised judgment in the metaphysical department of Tiffany & Co." So Langerfelt stepped down and out.

This is the second trial of Fanshawe, and it

A SEALED CAR TAMPERED WITH. It Contained Goods in Bend in Transit on the D., L. and W. The special Treasury agent's Commission.

consisting of Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Chance, submitted evidence yesterday to Acting Collector Couch which reflected on employees of the Buffalo division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. It was charged that a car load of organs shipped from Canada in bond for export to Europe by the Hamburg steamships had been tampered with in steamships had been tampered with in transit. These cars are bonded and are sealed with the Government seals, which must not be broken until the car arrives at the steamship wharf where the Government's officers break the seals. The seals on this car of organs, it is alleged, were broken before its arrival at hobeken. The railroad is under \$500,000 bonds and the tampering with goods in bond without a permit is a penal offence. Several employees of the road have been examined and the inquiry will be continued. Wanted Nothing but a Pair of Oars.

The British ship Soudan, which arrived yesterday from Calcutta, made the voyage in 101 days, which is very fast for winter. She passed on Feb. 25 the American schooner James H. Woodhouse. Capt. Kelly. proceeding under jury masts after acyclone. She was making for San Domingo City. Cast. Kelly said he needed no assistance, but asked for, and obtained, two oars for the schooner's dory.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

In 1890 increased its assets and its surplus, besides paying While it received from its policy holders..... 4,416,575 83

Its profit from interest and rent and profit and loss account It paid in cash dividends...... 1,147,881 79

It has a surplus of assets over liabilities (by New York standard) of...... 6,150,000 00

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent for New York city and vicinity and New Jersey,

I WALL OF, HEW TORK

LENT A NEW INTEREST TO BANKING

A Muscular Lunatic Salls in for Gore at Engene Kelly & Co.'s Office.

Eugene Kelly, the banker at 45 Exchange place, is in Florida, and could not receive yes-terday morning the attentions which a big and tough-looking visitor desired to thrust upon him. Long before the doors of the banking house were opened the visitor lounged about the corridors and put the janitor through a sharp cross-examination. When Mr. Kelly's clerks began to arrive he bothered them with learned that Mr. Kelly was out of town, and then he demanded to see Edward Kelly, the banker's son. His demand was bolsterous, and he got little satisfaction. He broke into the most picturesque profanity. His threats to slit the throats of all the Kellys roared

to slit the throats of all the Kellys roared through the hallway, and were echoed out in Exchange place.

In the moments when he was intelligible he charged Mr. Kelly, Sr. and then young Edward Kelly, with condiving first to shut him up in the Catholic Protectory and then to have him sont to Sing Sing for five years on a charge of burglary, and after that to Blackwell's Island for a year. He was released from the Island on Tuerday and was now prepared to deal with the Kellys.

our glary, and after that to Blackwell's Island for a year. He was released from the Island on Tue-day and was now prepared to deal with the Kellys.

Shortly after 10 o'clock young Mr. Kelly arrived, and, passing the stranger, heard in his office about his intentions. He went out and told the stranger that his father was out of town and that he was Edward Kelly.

"You sin't de duck I'm a-looking fer," was the response. "You ain't de Ed Kelly I'm a-waiting fer."

He said he wanted the Kellys who had sent him to the Protectory, to Sing Sing, and to the Island. Young Mr. Kelly advised him to clear out. The visitor was instantly excited to a frenzy. He could clean out the whole Kelly stock, he said. Thereuron he struck the young man in the left eye, and in the clinch that followed young Kelly's face was leadly scraned against the wall. With the big stranger roaring all the while like Siegfried's net dragon, and with young Kelly getting in clins when he could, there was a lively time. The young man got in some good enes, and the clerks took a hand, and altogether the visitor was well drubbed. Policeman Black came around and took the stranger off. At the Tombs the man said he was Charles McCarthy, and that Eugene Kelly was in a consulracy to put him in iail. McCarthy was sent to the Island for six months. He is apparently insane. Young Mr. Kelly never heard of him tetors.

IMPRISONMENT MADE THEM FRIENDS, Actor Lane and His Rival Decide that Miss Mooney Isn't Worth a Fight.

If John D. Lane had not lost his money and his good clothes he would probably not have spent Wednesday night in the East Fifth street police station. When his money was gone, he says, Mary Mooney ceased to love him. Then Victor E. Chardon became the young woman's

Lane says he is one of the funny men is Muldoon's Pienic." and in a few days be is going out as the manager of the company. Five monhts ago, when he had money and wore good clothes, he won the affections of Miss Mary Mooney, who is said to have been a public school teacher in this city. When Lane was out of the city she received calls from several men, including young Chardon. Lane says Miss Mooney spent all his money and that a thief stole some of his good clothes several days ago. He met Miss Mooney and Chardon at 7 o'clock on Wednesday night at Twelth street and Third avenue. Lane accused Miss Mooney of deserting him. A polleeman arrested both men for creating a disturbance, before they came to blowa. The young woman ran away. Chardon and Lane were arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday. They had spent a night in the station house, and concluded that the young woman was not worth the trouble. The charge was dismissed. Mary Mooney, who is said to have been a pub-

HUNGRY POLICEMEN.

On the Patrol they Have the Sallor's Prive llege to Cuss the Ship's Mtores

There is trouble on the police boat Patrol because the men are dissatisfied with the mess. They say that the food served to them is not fit to eat half the time, and when it is they can't get enough of it.
The men pay \$4 a week to Capt. Hooker for

their board, and he makes all the purchases for the mess. The steward of the steamboat is Henry Fries. One of the mon said last night: "It is an imposition to make us mess here. We pay \$1 a week for food that we can't eat, and it nay \$i\$ a week for food that we can't eat, and it is only when we get an opportunity to go ashore that we get a square meal. Capt. Hooker has charge of the mess, and we have to pay him. When you consider the fact that we are ashore for some of our meals, we are paying a big price or what we do get. For morely we were all owed to get our meals ashore, and I think all of the men would be glad to do so now." think all of the men would be glad to do so now."

One of the Sergeants said last night that there was more or less grumbling about the mess, and always had been. When Capt. Hooker took charge of the Parrol he ordered the steward to put every cent that was collected for the board into the mess, and if there was any ground for complaint he was not to blame.

BLANK CARTRIDGE INDICTMENTS.

Mr. Nicoll's Bill to Make Corporations Criminally Liable.

District Attorney Nicoll has sent a bill to Albany which sacks to make corporations in this State liable to criminal prosecution. A corporation, when indicted, need not appear to plead and the indictments must be disto plead and the indictments must be dismi-sed. The proposed law will make corporations just as fully liable before the criminal
law as they are before the civil law.
It provides that, after indictment, the corporation must appear, in obedience to a summons of the criminal courts and plead to the
fuditment. If the corporation fail to obey the
summons, the Court may impose a h any fine,
and the sheriff is empowered to levy on the
delinquent corporation's real and personal
property to the extent of the judgment. The
proceeds of the levy must be held for two
terms of the criminal courts. Then, if the indicted corporation is still delinquent, the
Court may order the money collected by the
Sheriff less the legal costs and expenses of
the levy, to be paid into the city treasury, to
constitute a fund for the benefit of the poor of
the city.

Mrs. Cornell's Gown Has Bren Pixed. Mrs. E. I. Cornell of 104 West Thirty-eighth street did not accept Police Justice McMahon's invitation to call upon him yesterday and explain why she had taken possession

without paying for it, of a brown walking gown, with café an lait facings, that had been delivered at her house C. O. D. She visited delivered at her house C. O. D. She visited Mrs. Straight, the ladies' tailor, of 160 West Twenty-third street, and said that she would pay for the dress as soon as it was altered to it satisfactorily. When Mrs. Cornell took the box containing the dress from Mrs. Straight's boy Joe she also took the receipted bill. The hoy was sent to recover that bill last evening. When he brought it back he said that Mr. Cornell had told him that his mistress would get her money all right. Then he showed the lad a big roll of bills and sent him away. The alterations to the dress were completed last night.

The Pretty Shoplifter's Identity Unknown The Brooklyn detectives have not succeeded was...... 5,595,456 10 in fixing the identity of the pretty shoplifted who was arrested in the dry goods store of A. D. Matthews & Co. on Wednesday, after stealing a piece of silk. The name. Jennie Wiling a Dicce of slik. The name, Jennie Willams, and the address she gave were fictitious. She is believed to be a professional
thist, and its supposed to have come from New
Haven. The \$1.800 which was found sewed
up in the liming of her dress will be retained
by the police conding further investigation.
She pleaded not guilty when arraigned in the
adams street police court resteredy, and the
examination was adjourned until Marketin.